1:Alkema & Bezemer--655 E-4, 5 (no date)1927 OB1 Indonesia OB1

Borneo OC1
New Guinea OJ1

Kei OH13
Gayo-Alas OD7
Sumatra OD1
Java OE1
Makassar OG6

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for its primitive painting; that of the Gajo lands for its fretwork; that of the Batak for its bird forms; that of the east coast of Sumatra for its open fretwork, which is also found on the Kei Islands. Fretwork that because of its depth is basrelief is found on the earthenware of central Sumatra, Java, southern Celebes, Borneo, Humboldt Bay, and the Kei Islands, but the best work is that of southern Celebes (Boni).

Among the articles made, the principal ones, of course, are articles for household use, such as water casks, water jugs (gendi), pots for cooking, etc.

Many of the products of the Indonesian potteries seem odd and strange, even grotesque, to us, but they are undoubtedly beautiful to the person who makes them.

177 The economic life of this region has changed relatively
342 little over the past fifty years. Perhaps the most spectacular change has been the appearance of automobiles, but also electricity to some extent, radio, ready-made cloth, and water pipes. But in general, things are not too different from the way they were fifty years ago. One noticeable thing, however, is the predominance of corrugated iron roofing on houses.

291 As for old crafts, most of them are still practiced. Women,
286 however, no longer weave men's blouses, but only sarongs.
178 This is because men tend to wear shirts or coats of trade cloth, for the most part ready-made. Formerly, in the pre-Dutch period, the kampong folk were not allowed to wear shirts or blouses, but could only put on shoulder cloths. Every woman here can still weave and they know how to spin and did so during the Japanese time. But now they usually buy thread.

[294] There are a few sewing machines in the kampong, several of them owned by the tailor. When I told them of the rapid changes in American material culture in the past fifty years they were quite amazed, as evidently they had thought the United States had had cars and so forth for a long time. They saw the contrast between fast change there and slow change

[323 462] here. There are potters in the kampong and all of them are women. There is at least one smith too. The food is about
178 the same now as before. They responded in dead-pan fashion
262 when I told them about balanced diets. They said formerly there was no butter, except perhaps for the radja, but that now there was much butter used by the commoners and this was believed to be a change. Also there is some use of tinned foods, but evidently not much.

178 As for economic self-sufficiency of the kampong, it has
433 not changed much, the people ordinarily buying only what they
241 cannot produce themselves, for example salt and tobacco, Agriculture is about the same. I told them about the use of airplanes for planting and machine reaping and binding in the United States, and they were quite impressed. They were also impressed when I told them that machine agriculture is already being used in parts of Timor. Harvesting here is still done as
178 before. As for changes in house construction, the only differ-
342 ence seems to be that of the tin roofs. I later learned that the
592 houses here often contain more people than in Makassar. Frequently there are twenty inhabitants to a house, and the average is easily ten per house.

292 As for clothing, in addition to those mentioned above, it is
291 said that the fine adat shawls for women, like the padjoge, are few. However, each woman tries to keep one for feasts.